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**CIRCULATION**

1901, average	4,412
1905, average	5,920
September 29, 1917	9,391

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**SOMETHING FOR EVERYONE TO DO.**

From the reports which have come from the different sections of the country very satisfactory progress was made on the opening day of the second Liberty loan. It was a noticeable fact that large subscriptions were made by banking houses, life insurance companies, railroads and others whose applications ranged from one to ten million each, but there was much activity shown in getting the organization perfected for the handling of the small subscriptions ranging from \$50 upward.

The big subscriptions are of course going to play an important part in floating the issue, but there will be a large contribution made by the little fellows and it should be remembered that the country is relying upon these small applications made in large numbers to accomplish the desired success. The first issue was participated in by about four million people and there is no reason why there should not be as great an increase in the number of bond subscriptions as there is in the amount which it is expected to raise, or two and a half times as great.

Not only is the opportunity afforded to the small investor, the wage earner, to aid the country in the important particular but the chance of placing his money where it will be safe and draw a good rate of interest cannot be overlooked. Thus patriotism and thrift can be displayed at one and the same time. Most everyone can take at least one of the small bonds especially if they take advantage of the weekly payment plan which is being put forth by banking institutions in almost every city, and by so doing they will be doing their part without any greater sacrifice than they would be glad to or should be expected to make.

**LIMIT TO ALL THINGS.**

The repeated attacks which are being made upon England by airplanes make it evident that Germany does not intend to abandon this method of warfare, any more than it plans to give up the ruthless operations of the submarines. Whatever advantage it imagines it gains by such assaults, even though they are of no military benefit, it intends to follow up. It apparently considers that inasmuch as it is able to get some of its machines past the British air defense for the destruction of property and the killing of non-combatant men, women and children that it is justified in the continuance of such operations.

England has been devoting much attention to methods of offsetting these air raids. It has been successful for the most part in preventing the raiding squadrons as a whole from getting over London, but it has not succeeded in discouraging the attackers even though it has devoted much time, money and effort to the establishment of anti-aircraft guns and with them has succeeded on most occasions in driving back the invaders before their whole object was accomplished. It has been a noticeable fact, however, that but few of the German air pilots have been brought down in recent operations while the number of attacks has increased and the menace can be expected from this source has not lessened in the past.

In the way of retaliation the British have confined themselves to bombing military bases, railroad stations and supply points where the German forces are located. They have kept close to the lawful war methods in this respect but in view of the determination of Germany to do as it pleases and to pile up the horrors of the war in the way of brutal and unjustified conduct, it is not surprising that the British people are calling for reprisals similar to what Germany is doing. Restraint has been exercised in the past but there is a limit to all things.

**HELPING THE COUNTRY.**

When it was announced by the railroads some time ago that they were going to eliminate many of the passenger trains in order to provide an increased number of locomotives for the hauling of freight, it was anticipated that serious handicaps were going to be imposed upon the traveling public. There were some protests of

course and adjustments of schedules have been made to overcome the injustices that were pointed out and found to need attention, but for the most part the changes have not seriously affected passenger traffic. There has been a weeding out of the unnecessary trains and the trains which were lightly patronized, but there are for the most part ample accommodations provided.

On the other hand, and it was for this purpose that the curtailed passenger service was decided upon, there has been a tremendous saving effected and a correspondingly large amount of assistance given towards the relief of the freight congestion. How great this has been is shown by the report for the central department of the country where the yearly equivalent of 1650 men, 989,389 tons of coal, 202,047 barrels of oil and 320 locomotives have been saved. This has been carried out on a similar scale elsewhere and the result is that the country, as well as the roads, has gotten the benefit of it.

**GOOD GOVERNMENT, OR TAMMANY?**

When it comes to politics New York always seems to be in a muddle, but there cannot be any doubt but what it is actually true at this time when the existing mixup threatens to throw the control of affairs in the metropolis back into the hands of Tammany. It is not surprising therefore that the representatives of all parties who stand for clean government are enthusiastically demanding that Mayor Mitchell stick as the fusion candidate even though he failed through the bungling of the primary campaign to secure the republican party nomination.

It is well known what sort of an administration can be expected from Tammany Hall, judging by that which has been given in the past, and there ought to be sufficient appreciation of the fact that the government of that city has been held up to its high standard under Mayor Mitchell. To bring about his reelection by a rousing plurality. The hope of defeating Tammany rests in the union of the opposing forces, even as it did when Mitchell was elected, but the more candidates that are placed in the field in opposition to the Tammany candidate the better are the chances that he will win.

That is where the mistake has been made in connection with the republican success in the primary. Governor Bennett cannot command the support that Mayor Mitchell or a fusion candidate can and no better evidence of this is furnished than by the declaration of Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, to the effect that Bennett should by all means remain in the race.

If New York is anxious to have good government and to avoid the disastrous spectacle of Tammany rule its only course lies in rallying to the support of the mayor whose conduct of the city's affairs has been highly commendable and putting aside party politics for the best interests of the city.

**SHOULD CONSIDER THE FUTURE.**

In view of the way in which the meat supply of the world has been depleted in the past few years it would appear to be time to give some attention to the tendency which exists today of killing off instead of raising the young animals throughout the country.

The demands of the warring nations and the shortage or cost of the fodder have brought about a decrease of 28,000,000 cattle in the world. Many have been killed for food which would not have been had it been possible to provide the fodder for them. This is particularly true in the countries of Europe, but the high price of grain has also been one of the reasons why farmers in this country have been sending their calves to the butcher instead of raising them, either for dairy purposes or for the market later on. That this will simply mean the depletion of the meat supply of the future can be readily understood. If the calves, lambs or little pigs are going to be killed off there is not going to be any addition to the supply of cattle, sheep and swine which is so necessary if the demand for such food is going to be met and if the prices are going to be kept from going still higher.

There isn't something which devolves upon a few. It is a matter which should be recognized and carried out by the many. It is a part of the plan of production and conservation which is going to render the highest service to the country and at the same time it is through such development that the individual is going to get a greater benefit in the end. The idea of taking quick profits has got to be put aside if there is going to be a sufficient meat supply in the months and years to come.

**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

The man on the corner says: Helping to make the world cheerful is an individual duty.

The time to start on the second Liberty loan is now. A large sum is required daily if the desired amount is to be raised.

While the army of this country is steadily increasing that of Germany is on the decline, and Berlin can be expected to take notice.

There is a lot of needless purchases made every day which if the money was saved would purchase many of the Liberty bonds in a short period of time.

The number of automobile accidents and fatalities about the country keeps pace to a deplorable degree with the increase in the number of motor vehicles.

Plans are being made in many places for a rousing opening of the Liberty loan campaign, but unless all signs favor it will not be a circumstance to the finish.

Who is going to get the warmest greeting after peace is declared, the fellow who broke out of jail to go to war or the chap who went to jail to avoid doing his duty?

Now it is claimed that there is no intention on the part of Germany to give up Belgium. But that will disappoint no one for that is just what has been figured on right along.

With the increasing number of automobiles and the great amount of traffic on Bath street, it is a wise move which has been made in eliminating that as a parking place for machines. It will relieve congestion and work for greater safety.

**HOME-READING COURSE FOR CITIZEN SOLDIERS**  
(Issued by the War Department and all rights to reprint reserved)

**LESSON NO. 29**

**WARFARE IN EUROPE**

(Preceding Lessons: 1. Your Part of Home Guard. 2. Making Good as a Soldier. 3. Nine Soldierly Qualities. 4. Getting Ready for Camp—5. First Days in Camp—6. Cleanliness in Camp—7. Your Feeling. 8. Marching and Care of Feet—9. Your Equipment and Arms—10. Recreation in Camp—11. Playing the Game—12. Teamwork—13. Army Hierarchy—14. The Soldier's Duties—15. The Soldier's Rights—16. Fighting Arms of the Service—17. Staff Branches of the Service—18. Army Insignia—19. The Army System of Training—20. Close Order Drill—21. Extended Order Drill—22. Guard Duty—23. Getting Ahead in the Army—24. Army Courtesy—25. Discipline and Respect for the Colors—26. Some National Traditions—27. The Spirit of the Service—28. Why We Fight.)

In previous sections of this course army life and service have been described without special reference to the changes brought about by the present war. There are important changes, and methods of training and of fighting used in previous wars must, of course, be modified accordingly.

The extent of these changes, however, is often exaggerated. At the bottom the qualities that make a good soldier or an efficient army remain the same today that they were before the war. The changes, however, in the individual soldier have to chiefly with weapons.

But behind every weapon there is a man. If that weapon is to be effectively used, the man must be well trained, disciplined, cool and brave. He must have spirit, tenacity, and self-reliance. The big problem is to develop these qualities—and the other soldierly qualities—to their highest extent.

It is this self-reliance which is a factor that self-reliance is a bigger factor than in most previous wars. And American armies have been well developed.

This brief lesson can not, of course, enter into a discussion of the technical questions which belong in the field of military science. It will simply point out a few of the striking features of direct artillery to every man who reaches the front.

**Character of the Present War.**  
This war differs from previous wars chiefly in the enormous increase in the use of artillery. This is due partly to the immense manufacturing resources of the countries at war, which enables them to produce great numbers of guns and quantities of ammunition. It is due also to the new methods of directing gunfire from airplanes. It is evident that a gun can be directed at any point, and at an exact location of which is unknown. The airplane, however, is able to bring back or signal back this information, so that the artillery may now be used with much greater effect. The size of the guns and the force of the explosive shells fired from them have also been largely increased.

Partly as a result of these improvements in artillery, it has been necessary to develop better methods of protection of troops from trench warfare. The digging of stronger field entrenchments than have been necessary in previous wars. Here we have the main reason for the so-called "trench warfare," which during the last three years has largely taken the place of the former method of fighting. It is about freely until they came into conflict with each other. Digging trench-

es and throwing up breastworks for protection against the enemy's fire is no longer a new thing in warfare. It is being done in Europe, however, on a much bigger scale than ever before. Now protects the men on both sides. The spade has become the soldier's best weapon of defense.

In seeking protection against heavy artillery fire a very interesting development has taken place. This is the use of various devices for concealing field guns and troops from the view of enemy airplanes. Sometimes trees are brought up and planted near the object to be hidden. Sometimes the gun or other object has an awning spread over it which is painted to look from above like grass or earth. For the same reason tents may be painted in greens and yellows.

The chief improvement in methods of defending entrenched troops is the increased use of machine guns. Machine guns must be put out of operation by artillery fire or by rifle fire directed against the gunners before they can be used effectively. Through their use it is now known to be possible to defend the front line positions with smaller bodies of men than were considered necessary during the earlier trenches. This has thus wonderfully reduced the strain on the individual soldier.

**Development of Airplanes.**

The chief new instrument of warfare developed during the present war is the airplane. As previously explained, it is used for scouting, directing gunfire, and dropping bombs. The scouting machine is usually equipped with a large camera which makes a series of pictures. When these pictures are developed and compared day by day the observer can get information as to the exact location of troops, guns, and supplies. The scouting and bombing machines are usually protected by their own power. Airplanes have also been used at times to descend close to the ground and fire from a machine gun upon bodies of troops.

**Another very interesting and promising device is the "tank."**

A heavily armored machine constructed that it can advance under its own power, almost any obstacles, and thus lead an attack on enemy trenches. It is armed with machine guns. Armored cars are also used, and are especially effective under some conditions.

In the front line trenches men are often armed not only with rifle and machine gun, but also with a gas mask. Some of them are no larger than an ordinary lemon. Many men become very nervous in the use of these small bombs into enemy trenches. They even become expert in picking up enemy bombs before they explode and throwing them back.

Another weapon of the trenches introduced by the Germans, in spite of international agreements to the contrary, is poisonous gas. This was at first used in a very effective manner against it had been prepared. At the present time, however, each man in or near the front carries a gas mask, which enables him to meet an attack of this kind without serious injury.

**Wonderful Staff Organizations.**

Back of the lines the organizations of the staff branches of the service have been enormously extended. Railroads are constructed up to within a short distance of the front. Transport of supplies and ammunition by motor trucks has been organized on a big scale. The medical departments have also made notable gains in methods of treating wounded men, with the result that a very large percentage recover. Even in the early months of the war it was announced that in French hospitals 54.5 per cent. were returned to duty within a short time; 24.5 per cent. were sent home to complete their recovery; 1.5 per cent. were unfit for further service; 2.5 per cent. had died from the effects of the war wounds.

There is probably little basis for the idea that the number of casualties in this war is any greater, in proportion to the number of men engaged in previous wars. The statistics for the last six months of 1916 (which included three big offensives) the total losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners are officially reported to have been only 1.28 per cent. of the French forces under arms.

One of the striking features of the war is the effect of the war on the courage and devotion to duty on the part of men of all nations. As soldiers we must honor and strive to emulate the heroism of the men who are fighting the battle of democracy and freedom. As soldiers we must recognize also the skill and courage of the war, even though they are shown in a bad cause. Nothing is gained by belittling the enemy. It is our place rather to see to it that we develop ourselves to the highest degree of the intelligence, spirit, tenacity, and self-reliance which alone

**NEW BOOKS**

**The Mexican Problem.** By C. W. Barron, with preface by Talcott Williams, L. D. Cloth, illustrated, 136 pages. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Company, New York. Price \$1.00.

Following the trouble that has existed in Mexico, the author, who went to Mexico for the purpose of studying the oil situation, arrived at the conclusion that that country is a problem which needs to be solved and that it is business and not politics which can redeem Mexico.

He devotes much attention to the great possibilities in that country, particularly in the way of its oil fields and he believes that through that there is a clear path to extend help to Mexico—Mexico in its normal disorder, moral, social, financial and political.

"This is the need," says Mr. Barron, "of Mexico today—opportunity to labor, opportunity for family, opportunity for foot-clothing, and better social conditions. And that is exactly what American and European capital and organizations have brought to tramp over the land, underground wealth, and this is what will ultimately redeem Mexico and forward her people by industrial opportunity."

**The Irish On the Somme.** By Michael MacDonagh, with preface by John Redmond. Paper, 128 pages. Published by Hodder & Stoughton, New York.

This narrative is concerned chiefly with the three distinctive Irish units of the new armies engaged in the western front, the Ulster division, the Irish division, representing the east and west, and the Tyneside Irish, in which Irish living in the north of England enlisted. It also incidentally deals with the Irish regulars of the line and with many serving in English, Scottish and Welsh battalions and in the Anzacs and Canadians.

It is a volume filled with thrilling deeds, dash, daring and heroism. The author has used his own keen skill and tells a story of the war that is of absorbing interest.

**HAIR COMING OUT?**

Dandruff causes a feverish irritation of the scalp, the hair roots shrink, loosen and then the hair comes out fast. To stop falling hair at once and rid the scalp of every particle of dandruff, get a 25-cent bottle of Danderrin at any drug store, pour a little in your hand and rub it into the scalp. After a few applications the hair stops coming out and you can't find any dandruff.

can win victories.  
The war in Europe has brought forth changes and improvements, such as those just described, to which the soldiers of the National Army must quickly adjust themselves; but it has not changed in the least the qualities of body, mind and heart, which in the long run are always the greatest of all factors in warfare.

**CANNING**

**Tomato Ketchup and Tomato Relish.**  
There is no relish so useful and tasty as good tomato ketchup, says today's bulletin of the National Emergency Food Garden Commission, which is co-operating with this war in a nation-wide food conservation campaign.

In making ketchup, the tomatoes should be red ripe. Small and broken fruit or extra juice from canning may be used. The green and yellowish skins impart flavor and color should be removed.

Cook thoroughly and put through colander or sieve. For every gallon of pulp use two tablespoonfuls of salt, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful each of powdered mustard, allspice, cloves, cinnamon and good vinegar and two small red peppers, sliced and with seeds removed. The spices should be confined in a spice bag.

After cooking 1-2 hours, add the vinegar and cook the whole until thick. If the cooking is rapid, the color will be best, although care should be taken not to allow scorching. Pour immediately into hot sterilized bottles, insert corks tightly, and after cooling cover stopper with sealing wax or dip the mouth of the bottle into melted paraffin.

Tomato relish is fine for meat garnishing. After scalding and skinning 15 ripe tomatoes, pare, core and cut into small pieces six sour apples. Peel five onions of medium size. Chop these very fine and place the mixture in a saucepan with three green peppers or one level tablespoonful of black pepper, two level tablespoonfuls of salt, one-third teaspoonful of cayenne pepper and one-half pint of vinegar. Boil slowly for 1-2 hours. Place the relish in jars and seal while hot.

A message from Kansas dated August 27 states that a fire broke out there in the suburbs and rapidly assumed great dimensions. Many inhabitants were injured.

There is unmistakable evidence that these are times of extraordinary prosperity. More than 20 actors, none of them a star or especially prominent in the profession, were arraigned in the traffic court of New York the other day in charges of permitting their automobiles to stand in Broadway for unreasonable periods. Every one of

**DAVIS MONSTER**  
DOUBLE FEATURE BILL  
THE SCREEN'S GREATEST PRODUCTION  
**MAY MARSH** IN **POLLY OF THE CIRCUS**  
From the World Famous Play by Margaret Mayo, in Eight Big Acts  
A Beautiful Drama Which Takes in an Entire Circus Performance.  
**JACK DEVEREAUX** in **"THE GRAFTERS"**  
A POWERFUL SOCIETY CROOK DRAMA IN FIVE ACTS  
Big Keith Vaudeville Bill Tomorrow

**AUDITORIUM**  
Today—Thursday—Friday and Saturday  
WELCOME HOME  
**The Bros. Byrne in Eight Bells**  
**SEE** THE MISCHIEVOUS STUDENTS  
THE COLLAPSIBLE HAK  
THE DISJOINTED HORSE  
THE REVOLVING SHIP  
They're With You Once Again, Funnier and Brighter Than Ever. A Screen on the Screen.  
**AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA**  
Matinee 2:30, 10c, 15c  
OTHER FEATURES  
Evening 7, 8:30, 15c

**BREED THEATRE**  
TODAY AND THURSDAY  
THE PEERLESS  
**MME. PETROVA**  
—IN—  
**"TO THE DEATH"**  
A Metro Wonder Play of Love and Vengeance  
**Burton Holmes Travelogue**  
**VICTOR MOORE**  
—IN—  
**BUNGALOWING**

the actors was fined \$10 and was able to pay it on the spot. The automobiles are not so strange, for almost anyone has one these days, but it is certain a new state of affairs when so many actors have ten-dollar bills in possession at this time of the year—Providence Bulletin.

**What Has Reduced the Street Railway Industry From Success to a Condition Little Short of Bankruptcy?**

A perfectly natural question to ask, and one that is entitled to an answer, but first is the statement of the present condition true?

It is so true that it has created in the minds of the Street Railway officials throughout the country grave fears for the future of the industry.

It is so true that the present stockholders cannot be induced to finance new equipment or extensions and new investors are not interested in Street Railway securities.

It is so true that the stock of the companies holding the most valuable franchises in New England is selling far below par, and the stock of the Boston Elevated put out by order of the Public Utilities Commission of Massachusetts at a premium of fifty-five dollars a share, sold last week in the open market at forty-seven dollars a share a loss to the investor of one hundred eight dollars a share.

It is so true that new development is at a standstill and bankers are not interested in Street Railway securities at any price; and several street railways have been sold as junk and the rails removed.

It is so true that the operators are obliged to economize even to the neglect of roadway and equipment and have been unable to meet the demands for more and better and more and better service.

It is so true that the Public Utilities Commissions of the various states have approved the advance of passenger fares in upwards of seventy-five cases, and others are following each week.

Ten years ago the Street Railway industry was alive and growing; today it is dying of mal-nutrition. (WHY?)

Ten years ago (ignoring fractions) **three nickels** paid the cost of operating a street car in Connecticut one mile, not including taxes and interest.

Ten years ago the street cars of Connecticut earned **five nickels** in each mile operated. **Two nickels** left to pay taxes and interest and for improvements.

Today in Connecticut it costs, exclusive of taxes and interest, more than **five nickels** to operate a street car one mile, and today the street cars of Connecticut are earning per car mile **six nickels**.

**One nickel** left—not quite half enough to pay taxes and interest.

Costs have increased sixty-six and two-thirds per cent., and earnings have increased twenty per cent.

Other lines of industry have met the increase in cost by advancing prices. How can the Street Railways exist without doing so?

**The Shore Line Electric Railway Company**

**NURSE HAD POOR HEALTH**

**Suffered Much Pain, Yet Had to Work. Finally Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

Toledo, Ohio.—"I am a widow and go out nursing, and suffered from a female trouble that caused a great deal of soreness across my back, and although my abdomen sometimes it would be very painful after a hard day's work. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and tried it and it has helped me wonderfully, so the soreness is all gone now."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is just the remedy for female troubles. —Mrs. ELEANOR JOHNS, R. F. D. No. 4, Toledo, Ohio.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and today is regarded as the most successful remedy for female ills. There are thousands of voluntary testimonials on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., to prove this fact.

Turn About Eleanor. By Ethel M. Kelley. Illustrated by Graham Coates. Cloth, 311 pages. Published by Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis. Price \$1.40 net.

A new situation, or a new device in fiction is about as rare as a red-haired boy without freckles. Here is what Ethel Kelley has been doing in her charming first novel, Turn About Eleanor.

Three youngish men and three younger women, all unmarried and convinced they are going to remain so, enter into a compact to adopt a child on the cooperative plan. That is, she—for it's Eleanor—is to spend two months of the year with each of her adoptive parents—hence she's Turn About.

There is a modern touch to the love affairs for two of the girls realize that for the most part, as well as for their own happiness, they must "snitch" them, and "snitch" them they do in most ladylike fashion. There is a great deal of fun and much funnier humor, and not a little that is pathetic, and when an author has combined humor and pathos she has done something that goes to the heart of the human race.